Mecklenburg Jeffersonian.

" The powers granted under the Consiitution, being derived from the People of the United States, may be resumed by them whenever perverted to their injury or oppression"—Madison.

VOLUME 5. **CHARLOTTE, NORTH-CAROLINA, JUNE 13, 1845.** **NUMBER 213.**

Mecklenburg Jeffersonian,
EDITED AND PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY
JOSEPH W. HAMPTON.

TERMS.

The 'Jeffersonian' will be furnished to subscribers at TWO DOLLARS a year, if paid in advance, or within one month from the commencement of the year, or THREE DOLLARS, if not thus paid.

Subscriptions may be sent by mail at the Editor's risk, provided the postage is paid.

Advertisements will be inserted at One Dollar per square (15 lines) for the first time, and Twenty-five cents for each continuance. A considerable reduction will be made to those who advertise by the year.

Candidates for Office.

☞ We are authorized to announce CHARLES T. ALEXANDER, Jr., a candidate at the next August election, for re-election to the office of Clerk of the Mecklenburg County Court.
January 29, 1845. 95-tc

☞ We are authorized to announce BRALEY OATES as a candidate at the next August election for the office of Clerk of Mecklenburg County Court.
January 29, 1845. 95-tc

☞ We are authorized to announce ALEXANDER GRAHAM, Esq., a candidate at the next August election for the Office of Clerk of Mecklenburg County Court.
January 29, 1845. 95-tc

☞ We are authorized to announce W. KERR REID, a candidate at the next August election for the Office of Clerk of Mecklenburg County Court.
February 14, 1845. 97-tc

☞ We are authorized to announce WM. H. SIMPSON, Esq., a candidate for the Office of clerk of the Superior court of Union county, at the next August election.
March 7, 1845. 99..tc.

☞ We are authorized to announce MILAS M. LEMMONDS, a candidate for the Office of clerk of the Superior court of Union county, at the next August election.
March 7, 1845. 99..tc

☞ We are authorized to announce JOSEH T. DRAFFIN, Esq., a candidate at the next August election, for the office of Clerk of Union Superior Court.
March 28, 1842. 202., tc

☞ We are authorized to anuounce Maj. ROBERT W. FOARD, a candidate for the office of County Court Clerk of Cabarrus county, at the next August Election.
May 30, 1845. 211-tc

NOTICE.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

ON or about the 21st day of March, 1845, I executed a note of hand to Absalom Sherrill, of Catawba County, North Carolina, for nine hundred and twenty dollars, or thereabout. The public is cautioned against trading for said note, as it was obtained without any consideration whatever. I am therefore determined not to pay it to any person.
WM. NEILL.
May 23, 1845. 11:::3w

CHARLOTTE HOTEL,

MAIN STREET, CHARLOTTE, N. C.

THE undersigned informs his friends and the travelling public generally, that he has again taken the above well known

PUBLIC HOUSE;

And that he intends to keep it up in style for comfort and convenience surpassed by no house in the Southern country. He has been long in the business, and pledges every possible exertion to afford entire satisfaction to all his guests. His charges shall be moderate, to suit the times. He solicits a share of the public patronage.
M. W. ALEXANDER.
Charlotte, N. C., Jan. 1, 1845. 191—TF.

MANSION HOUSE.

THE Subscriber has taken possession of the MANION HOUSE in the village of Charlotte, N. C., and intends to accommodate all who may call on him as well as he possibly can. It is so common in similar advertisments to profess to do many things--particularly about the table & bar, that I shall merely say, that every exertion shall be used to promote the comfort and convenience of boarders and travellers during their stay. A real improvement in many respects is contemplated.
WM. S. NORMENT.
Charlotte, Jan. 2, 1845. 91F.

NEW STORE,

AND A

SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF
Spring & Summer

GOODS.

CHARLES E. MOSS

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public that he is now receiving and opening, at the old stand of Morrison & Harris, in Charlotte, a

Splendid Stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER

GOODS,

Of the latest fashions and importations, which were selected by himself in the northern markets and purchased on the most favorable terms. The stock is full and embraces every article usually found in the interior country.

He respectfully invites purchasers to call and examine his stock, as he feels confident that he *will, for cash,* sell Goods lower than any other house in this place.
Charlotte, April 18, 1845. 205-

NEW GOODS!

Bargains! Bargains!
Come and Buy!!

R G. ALLISON

IS NOW RECEIVING AND OPENING AT DAVIDSON'S CORNER

A SPLENDID STOCK OF STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS!

Selected by himself in the northern cities, and consisting, in part, of blue, black and green CLOTHS;

Black and fancy CASSIMERES; CASSINETS, plain and diamond; Bombazines and Bashnaretts; Gambroons, Drab-de'ete, Chambrays, Kentucky Jeans, &c. &c.

BRITISH, FRENCH, ITALIAN, AMERICAN

Lawns, Muslin, Balzorines, Poplins, Plaid Saisans, Plaid Barage, Florence Mattassee, Gingham and lace Lawns, a new article, striped and watered Silk; swiss, book, barred and PLAIN MUSLIN;

Jaconets and Cambrics; chameleon SILKS of every variety of style; black Gros de Swiss; black Gros d' Rhine; cardinal Lace; dress Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Fillets, Ribbons, &c.

HATS AND **BONNETS;**

A splendid assortment of

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Which, for the cash, will be sold extremely low.

China, Glass, and Queensware;

HARDWARE AND **CROCKERY,**

BOOTS AND SHOES:

SADDLES, HARNESS, BRIDLES, BRIDLE MOUNTINGS, DRUGS AND DYE-STUFFS, &c. &c.

GROCERIES! And many other articles too numerous and tedious to mention, all of which I will sell as low, *for the cash*, as he who sells lowest, be he who he may, and as much lower as I can afford. Call and see my stock.
ROBERT G. ALLISON.
Charlotte, April 25, 1845. 6-2m

CARRIAGE REPOSITORY.

I TAKE this opportunity of informing the public generally, that I have on hand 15 or 20 second hand

CARRIAGES,

Generally of Northern Manufacture, in good order and nearly as good as new; which I will sell low for cash, on time to suit the purchaser, or will exchange them for such as may be out of repair.

The subscriber will also repair for the public, and for cheapness and durability shall not be surpassed by any shop in the State. I also purchase my trimmings in Charleston, and therefore will be able to suit customers with any kind they should want. My shop is situated 3 miles west of Providence Church and 13 miles south of Charlotte. All those wishing to buy or to get repairing done, will do well to give me a call.
FRANKLIN EMMONS.
Providence, January, 1845 95-1y

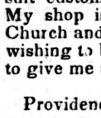
Charlotte Drug Store.

JUST RECEIVED, the best assorted supply of DRUGS, MEDICINES PAINTS, OILS, DYE STUFFS. SPICES, SURGEONS INSTRUMENTS, VIALS, BOTTLES, SHOP FURNITURE, BRUSHES, SOAPS, CONFECTIONARY, PERFUMERY, &c. &c., ever offered in this place. Also, a great variety of Patent Medicines. Country Merchants, Pysicians, and other dealers are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock, as we are prepared to offer inducements to purchase for Cash, or to prompt dealers on the usual time.

☞ Orders from a distance will receive prompt attention.
B. OATES,
Druggist.
May, 3, 1844 59—F

Dissolution.

THIS day by mutual consent the firm of HAPPOLDT & TAYLOR is dissolved. Those indebted will please call and settle by *cash or Note.* Those having claims will present them forthwith.
J. M. HAPPOLDT,
M. B. TAYLOR.
January 9, 1845. 92::F.



DR. M. B. TAYLOR would respectfully offer his services in the practice of Medicine to the citizens of Charlotte and vicinity. His office is the one formerly occupied by the Clerk of the County court—one door north of the Charlotte Drug store. Cases committed to his care will receive punctual and faithful attention.
Charlotte, January, 1845. 93--1y

Removal.

DR. D. T. CALDWELL has removed his shop to the house lately occupied by Mr. Watson, on second square south of the courthouse.

As heretofore, all cases committed to his care shall receive punctual and faithful attention.
March 28, 1845 202 F

DR. CHARLES J. FOX,

STILL continues the practice of medicine in Charlotte, and will give careful attention to all cases confided to his skill His office is No. 6, White Row of the Mansion House. His charges, as heretofore shall be moderate.
April 11 1843

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

CABARRUS COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Sessions, 1845.

Susan Cline, *vs.* John Cline, Elizabeth Cline, Mathias Cline, Moses Cline, Jacob Cline, Edmund Cline, Sophia Cline, Sarah Cline, and Wilson Cline.

PETITION FOR DOWER.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Moses Cline and Jacob Cline are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Mecklenburg Jeffersonian, printed in Charlotte, N. C. notifying the said Moses Cline and Jacob Cline to be and appear before the Justices of our said Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Cabarrus at the Court House in Concord, on the 3d Monday in July next, then and there to plead to said petition; otherwise the prayer of the petitioner will be granted and judgment rendered accordingly.

Witness, *Kiah P. Harris,* Clerk of our said Court, at Concord, the 3d Monday in April, 1845, and the 69th year of our Independence.
KIAH P. HARRIS, Clk.
May 29, 1845. 12::::6w
Printer's fee $6.

POETRY.

THE OLD BACHELORS.

Who are the men that oft we meet,
With eyes cast down towards the street,
That give a nod, but never speak?
Old Bachelors.

Who pass their days and nights in fear,
Because no gentle wives are near,
Their weary aching hearts to cheer?
Old Bachelors.

What men sit up too late at night,
To read those tales of "love at sight?"
And wishing they could have a "bite?"
Old Bachelors.

What men forever, ever wear
Their clothes till they are worn threadbare,
And know not how they look, nor care?
Old Bachelors.

Who pass in wretchedness their lives,
And wish that they had married wives,
Before they've reached their thirty-fives?
Old Bachelors.

Who would not now propose for gold,
Because they've got to be so old,
And all the girls look up so cold?
Old Bachelors.

Who hath no pity in her heart,
To take the lonely Bach's part,
But wishes they might always smart?
The Old Maid.

THE TERRIFIC LEGEND *of the* KILKENNY CATS

[FROM CRUIKSHANK'S OMNIBUS.]

O'Flyn, she was an Irishman, as very well was known,
And she lived down by Kilkenny, and she lived there all alone,
With only six great large tom-cats, as knew their ways about,
And every body else besides she scrup'lously shut out.
O very fond o' cats was she, (and whiskey too, 'tis said,)
She did'nt feed 'em very much, but she comb'd 'em well instead;
As may be guess'd, these large tom-cats, they did'nt get very sleek
Upon a combing once a day, and a "ha'porth" once a week.

Now, on one dreary winter's night, O'Flyn she went to bed,
The whiskey bottle under her arm, (the whiskey inher head.)
The six great large tom-cats, they sat all in a dismal row,
And horribly glared their hungry eyes—their tails wagg'd to and fro;
At last one grim greymalkin spoke in accents dire to tell,
And dreadful were the words which in his awful whisper fell—
When all the other five tom-cats in answer loud did squall,
"Let's kill her—and let's eat her—body and bones and all!"

Oh horrible! Oh terrible! Oh deadly tale to tell!
When the sun shone in the window hole, all there seem'd still and well;
The cats they sat and lick'd their paws all in a merry ring,
BUT NOTHING ELSE WITHIN THE PLACE LOOK'D LIKE A LIVING THING!
Anon they quarrell'd savagely, and spit, and swore, and holler'd,
'Till at last these six great large tom-cats, they one another swallow'd;
And nought but one long tail was left in that once peaceful dwelling,
And a very tough one too it was—it's the same as I've been telling.

Miscellany.

From the New Orleans Bulletin, May 22.

We are at length reluctantly compelled to express our unqualified belief, that the chief members of the Texian Cabinet, including, of course, the President of the Republic, have coalesced with the transatlantic emissaries who have so long sat as an incubus on the energies of that country, and are endeavoring by covert and dishonest means to circumvent the declared will of the Texian people and to defeat the projected union with this confederacy. The recent advices from Mexico leave us no loop to hang a doubt upon. Mr. Jones's conduct admits of no other possible explanation. Not only has he, through the intervention of a British functionary, and with a secresy and stealth that of themselves stamp the transaction with fraud, placed his country, at the instant it was offered by the United States the most perfect and honorable guaranty of independence, in the humiliating position of a suppliant to Mexico, and dispatched at the same time the principal member of his cabinet on a mission (only announced after the ambassador was far on his journey,) the most idle and profitless that can be imagined, if the purposes of it were indeed legitimate and honest, but he has also consented, with others, to the wretched imposition played upon the public by the announcement that Elliott, the Britannic Minister, had sailed for Charleston, when, in fact, he had departed as a go-between from Jones to the Government of Mexico, with proposals and functions that, carried out, would place Texas as at the feet of Mexico and Britain, and rob her of all independence and dignity. Mr. Ashbel Smith, too, and, if we are not in error, M. Saligny, also, helped to spread this gross and unmanly deception, which must hereafter taint the character and transactions of every one engaged in it.

By the opportune discovery of the secret overtures of Jones to the Mexican Cabinet, and the betrayal of the falsehood circulated in relation to the destination of Elliott's journey from Galveston, we are let much father than before into the diplomatic (and, we fully believe, mercenary) plot of which Texas is proposed to be made the victim and the United States the dupe. The game is even deeper, bolder, more complicated, and far less scrupulous, than we had at any time suspected, and involves the Texian Administration to an extent that must be sincerely lamented. Being thus aware, however, of the strength and unscrupulousness of the combination that is to be encountered, the friends of Annexation and of American principles can better prepare themselves for the crisis. The People of Texas have now the great part to play. To their alertness, firmness and patriotism must mainly be trusted the issue of the struggle. Deserted—ought we not to say betrayed?—by their Government: the sport of foreign intrigues carried on on their own soil—likely to be subjected, themselves and their Representatives, to the severest temptations from without, and the most insidious persuasions within—there might well be apprehensions for the result, had we not had so many proofs of the loyalty of the Texians to their native country and their proper appreciation of the advantages and blessings of the Union With these recollections before us, however, we have no fears that as far as the Texian people are concerned they will perform their part in the work of Annexation, over-riding, if need be, all sorts of internal opposition, and in defiance of of dictation or temptation from abroad.

It is not to the People of Texas alone however, that the extraordinary proceedings that are coming to light in Mexico and Texas, address themselves. The Government of the United States, in view of them, has conspicuous duties to perform. In truth, what are the end and object of this Royal express established between Galveston and Vera Cruz, and of the dispatches and couriers which it is its errand to convey? The whole scope of the procedure is to defeat an avowed purpose of the United States. The Government of Great Britain, through its agents on this side, has undertaken, by a series of secret communications, operating on the fears, interests and prejudices of third parties, to forestall and defeat a law of the United States, having reference to no other than American concerns. This is not only inconsistent with comity and good neighborhood; it is *ipso facto* an act of enmity, and would not be endured by or from any other country. It is not only petty intermeddling: it is grossly insulting to the United States, and calls for an indignant and unequivocal remonstrance. What would be thought and said, were the United States to send emissaries into India to stir up insurrection and discontent and check the progress of British dominion in that quarter of the world? Yet here are emissaries of Britain engaged with every appliance of artifice and cunning, in exciting animosity against this Republic for the declared purpose of defeating a friendly arrangement which it is endeavoring to consummate with a neighboring State, and of supplanting its influence and checking its progress.

We ventured to express the opinion, some time since, that in a certain contingency, it would become the duty of the United States (of the President of the United States, in case Congress was not in session) to solve this Texas question, as Mr. Madison solved the question of the Perdido line, namely, *by a military occupation of the country* Our neighbor of the Picayune, with some caution and a material qualification, assented to this proposition; and thus mutilated, it has been the subject of considerable animadversion with that class of public prints which consider the quality of submission the only one that the American Government ought to exercise in its foreign intercourse. We think the present a proper occasion to reiterate that proposition, with the full extent and meaning of our former argument. We take this broad ground, that the United States would be derelict to every principle they are bound to maintain; would forfeit their character, dignity and self respect, and subject themselves to perpetual insult and injury, were they to suffer the Annexation of Texas to be defeated, by any means whatever, *through the intervention of an European power.* This opinion may be easily maintained by reference to examples in our previous history, as well as by the doctrines held by all our early statesmem and politicians, whose names are now held as authority. What says Mr. Clay, even so late as the 17th of April, 1844. in his celebrated letter from Raleigh? "If any European nation (declares that great champion of American doctrine) *entertains any ambitious designs upon Texas* such as that of colonizing her, *or in any way subjugating her,* I should regard it as the *imperative duty* of the Government of the United States, to *oppose to such designs,* the most firm and determined resistance, to the extent if necessary *of appealing to arms* to prevent the accomplishment of any such designs." And this be it remembered, was not said under the supposition that Texas would be offered an opportunity to enter the Union, but in an opinion directly the reverse. How much greater right of interference the United States would possess under existing circumstances, than in the condition of things supposed by Mr. Clay, must be apparent to every one. If the reader, however, would have a full explanation of the principles on which the opinion we have ventured to express is founded, let him turn to Mr. Clay's eloquent and triumphant speech in defence of Mr. Madison's seizure of Baton Rouge and Mobile, pending the dispute with the Spanish Government concerning the western boundary of Louisiana, and also to Mr. Monroe's manifesto of 1820, setting forth the rights and duties of this Government as the leading power of the West. On the example of Mr. Madison and the two State papers to which we have referred, we hope Mr. Polk will have the courage and decision and firmness of character to take his stand, and maintain the position and the rights of the country.

From the N. Y. Sun, May 23.

THE PLAGUE.

The last arrival brings intelligence that the Plague had broke out at Jerusalem, and was carrying off forty persons daily. As many of our citizens are preparing for a trip up the Mediterranean, and may extend their voyages up to the Holy Land, it may be well, unless they are more anxious to lay their bones in the sacred soil than to return home and relate their adventures, to keep clear of it for the present.

It is a singular fact, that while the triumphs of the healing art and of surgery, have been great and varied, while improvements in medical treatment have almost mastered every disease, little or no progress has been made in accounting for the origin of Plague, in deciding beyond doubt, whether the disease was positively epidemic or contagious, or ascertaining beyond question and by practical illustration, a preventive and cure. We have mastered, in a measure, the terrors of Yellow Fever, by having ascertained that it is an epidemic and an imported disease, and not *per se* a contagious one. We have even simplified the treatment with evident success. Cholera, a disease yet more frightful by the suddenness of its results, practical experience has demonstrated that it is an epidemic and confined to no locality, and by prompt remedies can easily be mastered. Not so however with Plague: a disease which at intervals, has ravaged all parts of the world with the most sweeping results for the last 3000 years, without any visible improvement having been made in detecting causes and applying the remedy. Dr. Cullen considers Plague "a Typhus fever in the highest degree contagious, and accompanied with extreme debility." Dr. Mackenzie, who practised thirty years in Constantinople, considered the annual fever called the Plague nothing more than the ordinary hospital or jail fever, when attended with inflammatory swellings of the glands, with carbuncles, blotches on the skin, gangreen and other impurities of the blood, all of which prove rapidly fatal.

No two physicians are agreed as to the character and treatment of the disease, but it is evident that the Plague universally appears in low, confined, crowded and filthy parts of a city, and hence we infer that it is of the same class of pestilential and contagious diseases as Small Pox, jail fevers, &c., arising from an impure, close, and morbid, atmosphere, and consequently may be prevented by cleanliness, pure air, and good living And in this we may ourselves take a wholesome lesson, in preventing numerous families crowding tenements; introducing pure air and the free use of pure water, and keeping the streets clean. The first appearance of the Plague was in Egypt 1491, B. C., and so sudden and alarming was its progress, that the Israelites owed their deliverance to it, and were permitted to depart from the apprehension that their numbers and confined mode of living, would increase the pestilence (Exodus xii) It also prevailed in the wilderness under the name of the fire of the Lord (Fever; see Numbers xi) From that year until the sixty-eighth year of the Christian Era, it prevailed among the Philistines in Cannaan; in the Grecian Camp at Troy; it prevailed at Rome, Athens, Carthage, and Numidia; and in A. D. 407 it raged over Europe, Asia, and Africa, and so on every few years in various places until it reached the French army in Egypt in 1799 The contagious character of the disease, was clearly manifested in the Plague which prevailed in Marseilles in the year 1720, introduced by three ships from the East. The first person, a woman, attacked with it, was taken to the Hospital, and all the nurses, doctors, and apothecaries, confessors, attendants, and servants, besides 300 orphans and 230 galley slaves, died within a few days, when the pestilence spread in every direction. Animal effluvia alone in a confined space, and among so many prostrated, was sufficient to spread the disease, yet on the other hand it is maintained, that in a pure atmosphere, plague cannot be communicated, and that cordons and lazerettoes are not available. Odessa in the Black Sea, has an admirably arranged lazaretto, and strict quarantine laws, and yet not long ago, the plague broke out in that place. In 1835, Mehemet Ali of Egypt, placed a cordon of five hundred persons around the Haram to keep out the plague, yet it obtained admittance. The Persians, from air, room, and exercise, seldom catch the plague, and Clot Bey, who was in this country, and at one time had charge of the Plague hospitals in Egypt, twice innoculated himself with pus, without taking the plague, and maintained that whenever it broke out in close and confined districts, the preventive was to clear out the residents to a purer atmosphere, and close up the infected districts, precisely as successfully as we do in yellow fever. Whenever an undoubted case of yellow fever appears, abandon the position and retreat before it. If there be no inhabitants to feed upon, and the disease is epidemic, it makes slow progress and soon disappears. In 1819 the subject of the plague was brought before the British Parliament for the purpose of examining into the character and value of the Quarantine regulations, and a very searching inquiry was instituted. It was decided to the satisfaction of all, that plague only appeared in crowded, ill ventilated, and filthy localities; or from the miasm of pestiforous soils. It is not the air of Turkey, Syria, or Egypt, that generates it. It lurks in the swamps of Egypt, and revels in the filth of Constantinople. Dr. Hancock says, the preventive consists in the cleanliness of towns protecting the poor against famine and encouraging industry and activity. We, therefore, in this city, looking at the vast emigration pouring in from all directions, must, through the proper authorities:—1st. Prevent houses and rooms being crowded with too many families, which always generates disease. 2d. Encourage personal cleanliness, not only by bathing and providing cheap baths, but by clean clothing, for clothing retains and transmits disease. 3d. Plain but wholesome food, avoiding putrid meats and stale vegetables. 4th. Keeping the streets and yelleys constantly clean, and purified by the free use of the Croton water in cleaning the gutters. These points guarded, we shall exclude any epidemic or contagious disease from the city.

POLITICS.

From the Washington Union.

POLITICAL SPECULATIONS.

We feel some difficulty in laying the following letter, addressed by a strong pen from the city of New York, before our readers. The writer speaks strongly, harshly, of the general views and the Texas policy of England. He criticises, with unsparing asperity, the misguided counsels of President Jones. But it is sometimes right to open the safety valve, and let the steam escape in the political engine, in order to save the vessel from an explosion. The public sentiment in this country is rising to a state of great exasperation, in consequence of the active and improper interference of England with our relations to Texas. She appears determined to defeat the annexation, if she can effect it by the most insidious negotiations; and it is time that she should be aware of the indignation which is beginning to pervade the country. On this subject public opinion is getting ahead of the press, and for once we must permit it nto speak ot.

President Jones has grossly erred in his course; but it is due to him to hear his own explanation of his own conduct, and the motives which prompted it. We are confident, however, that his errors cannot defeat the ardent wishes of the people. We trust, too, that, seeing the errors into which he has been betrayed by his miscalculations on passing events, he will atone to them by his decided and uncompromising devotion to their interests at the opening of Congress, and that he will now testify, by the energy of his course, that if he has not been able to avoid mistakes, he has preserved his personal and political "honor" unscathed, unpolluted by "British intrigue." It is to be hoped, also, that the people of Texas will display as much coolness as decision, amid all the developments, strange and extraordinary as they may be, which surround them. All they have to do is to be as calm as they are decided to indulge no "furious" passion—to fly into no excess, and to complete the grand moral spectacle which they have so long exhibited amid all their trials, in the cabinet as well as in the camp.

"NEW YORK, May 29, 1845.

"The last Mexican news seems to throw much light on the policy of Great Britain. Mexico has been induced (at least her executive authorities) to offer Texas the alternative of *independence and peace*, or *annexation and war*.

"Does not this speak volumes of explanation in relation to the late flare up of the British government upon the subject of Oregon? Neither the American nor British people, or press, saw any thing offensive in the language of President Polk in his inaugural address about our title to Oregon. All the departments of our government had used stronger language in relation to the disputed territory in Maine, and the British government took no exceptions. Language equally strong in reference to Oregon, has been used by Congress, backed by official acts, and it has passed without notice. Yet, when President Polk, not in an official message, but in a popular speech (for the inaugural is nothing more) affirms our title to Oregon, British statesmen take it as a high offence, and talk of war! What would be thought of our government, if it were officially to notice the declarations of Sir Robert Peel to his constituents, prior to entering upon his duties, after an election to Parliament?

"Depend upon it, Oregon is but the pretext in this matter. The British minister, when he talks about Oregon, *means Texas!* He, too, like the Mexican government, and in concert with it, virtually says to Texas, *take independence and peace*, or *annexation and war*. Great Britain cannot take the ground that Texas has no right to annex herself to the United States, for she has acknowledged the independence of that republic; but she *can* get up a quarrel about Oregon, and then *back Mexico in a war about Texas!* Does she mean this? If she do not mean war, she means to bring *blandishment* and *terror, fraud* and *corruption*, to operate upon the public mind in Texas, and thus prevent annexation.

"I mistake the character of the Texians, if this development do not make them *furious* for annexation; and I should not like to stand in the shoes of President Jones, who seems to have been made the dupe or the tool of British intrigue. There is but one explanation of his conduct, which is compatible with his fidelity to the people of Texas, and that is not very creditable to his frankness or honor. *Perhaps* he has been deceiving both Mexico and Great Britain for the purpose of drawing out this very proposition, and thus depriving Mexico of all pretext for making war on the United States. Mexico, in offering to recognise the independence of Texas, virtually admits that she is independent. Mexico is willing to relinquish all thoughts of conquering that country; she gives up her warfare upon *Texas;* her only enemy is *the United States*. She offers perpetual peace to Texas, if she will not coalesce with the United States. She has no longer any quarrel with the Texians *about their independence;* the quarrel is with the United States *about annexation!* If Texas be really independent, as Mexico is ready to acknowledge, then she has an unquestionable right to dispose of herself as she pleases.

"But there is a gross absurdity in the Mexican proposition. Mexico offers independence to Texas *on condition that Texas shall not be independent!* At the moment of acknowledging the right of Texas to dispose of herself *as she pleases*, it is proposed to *blind her not to exercise that right!* What sort of independence is this? What a mockery and insult to the people of Texas! They will reject it with indignation and scorn

"Should the time ever come when there will be a deadly struggle between the Carthaginians beyond the water and our peaceful Rome for the ascendency on this continent, we trust we shall be prepared for the crisis. The spirit of that nation, in attempting to thwart the peaceful union of a willing people to the United States, while she crimsons every sea, plants her bloody foot on every shore, and by violence *annexes* the "ends of the earth" to her dominions, is too well calculated to exasperate a proud and brave people, and stimulate them to the final conflict. Do we interfere with British conquests in Europe, in Asia, or in Africa?

[When the rebellion broke out in *Canada*, did *we* interfere! On the contrary, did not our government send a large force upon the lines to keep our own people from indulging their strong feelings in behalf of the insurgents? Where was our interference then? And yet how poorly have we been paid for our forbearance upon that important occasion!]

"Do we intrigue with her neighbors, and excite them to war upon her because she conquers and annexes an island here, or a continent there? And must we be taunted and insulted and browbeaten, because we receive back into our bosom our wandering children, who once more ask for parental protection?

"I have no doubt that our "Young Hickory," aided by the talents, prudence, and firmness of a *Buchanan*, will bear us honorably through the war of words; and that, if it must come to a war of blows, (and who will not deeply regret such a catastrophe?) a *Marcy* and a *Bancroft* will be found equal to the task of directing the country's energies, while a *Walker* furnishes "the sinews of war." If it MUST *come, let every American swear that he will not lay down his arms until these European meddlers shall not possess a foot of territory on the continent of North America.*"

From the Tennessee Sentinel.

THE TARIFF OF 1842—HOME MARKET.

Another leading argument of the Whigs in favor of the the Tariff of 1842, is, that it will create a Home Market. But the question arises—For whom? If for commerce, navigation, manufactures, mechanic arts and agriculture, it would certainly be a great national blessing—But it creates a market not for the benefit of all those great interests.—For whom then? it may be asked. We answer, for the lordly manufacturers of New England, at the expense of every other branch of industry. An inquiry into its object will readily illustrate this fact. Its object is, undoubtedly to prohibit importation. If it fail in this, it ends in abortion. To the extent of the goods prohibited, it confers on the manufacturers the privilege of furnishing the supply. Is it not clear that it furnishes them a home market only?

What proportion do they bear to the American people? The late census shows that, exclusive of trades, there are engaged in manufactures purley, 265.000 men, with dependents. It is, therefore, for these 265.000 men that this Tariff creates a market. It is granted to be a splendid home market for them. Because it secures to them, by the porhibitation of foreign goods, the supply to that extent of the consumption of the balance of the American people, which amounts to eighteen or nineteen millions. While it is conceded that the consumption of eighteen or nineteen millions will furnish the manufacturers a magnificent "Home Market," we ask, what sort of a home market does the consumption of the 265.000 manufacturers and their dependents furnish the 18,000,000? Comparatively none. True, there is a sort of bartering between the manufacturers and the farmers in the vicinity of these establishments, but it amounts, when compared with the produce of the nation, to nothing. Where, then, are the great mass of the people to find a market, if they cannot go abroad? The consequence would be dismay and dissolution to all the great agricultural interests of the country. After supplying our home markets, we annually export more than $100 000.000 worth of produce. Confine us to this beautiful Whig system, and this svast amount would be left to rot upon our hands.

The people will certainly very soon open their eyes to the humbugging arguments of Whigism. It lives, and moves, and has its being in fraud and deception; and if permitted to exist, must involve the country in the most deplorable consequences. Its aim, tendency and scope are to build up splendid monopolies in this government of freedom and of equal rights—to plunder the many for the benefit of the few. Bank, Tariff and Distribution, all combine, and, as a system, enable bankers and manufacturers to build up for themselves principalities and powers, by means exacted from the honest industry of the people, through the unjust operations of these monopolizing measures. We are told that a home market is a chief humbug in the mouth of Mr. FOSTER, in support of the abominable bill of 1842.

From the South Carolinian.

MEXICO, TEXAS, ENGLAND AND THE UNITED STATES.

The plot is developed at last, and the suspicion that the Oregon question was only a "tub thrown out for the whale" to distract our attention from the secret and important negotiations which were going on to prevent the annexation of Texas to this country, is fully confirmed. From our files of New Orleans papers, we learn that the British Minister, Capt. Elliott of Chinese Memory, has *condescended to act the base part of a go between* from President Jones, to the Mexican Government, and whilst he represented himself as having taken his departure from Galveston to visit Charleston, was actually "the bearer of despatces from Jones to the Mexican Government, proposing to reject the proposition for annexation, provided Mexico would acknowledge the Independence of Texas!" Thus, has this man, in direct opposition to the expressed wishes of a vast majority of the people over whom he has been called to preside, and in direct contravention of their interests, placed the Texian government in the humiliating position of an humble suppliant to Mexico, a government they have heretofore contemned and despised, and whose acknoledgement of their Independence they regard about as much as they do that of the King of the Tonga Islands. That this has been brought about by the aid of British gold, by the fraud, duplicity and falsehood of the British minister and by the corruption and treachery of Jones, there can be no doubt. All skepticism as to the object of Ashbel Smyth's visit to England is removed, and the whole plot has been fully disclosed.

A Bill authorizing the minister of Foreign affairs to negotiate a Treaty, recognising the Independence of Texas, with *a proviso* that she shall not be annexed to the United States, has already passed the Mexican House of Representatives, and it is believed has been concurred in by the Senate. Capt. Elliott, and a Mr. Smith (not Ashbel) a secret agent of President Jones, had been in Mexico several weeks before the passage of the Bill, and the latest intelligence states that Elliott had actually left Vera Cruz for Galveston, with a Treaty recognising the Independence of Texas, upon the above condition.

The fraud, dishonesty and treachery, which has characterized these transactions should forever blacken the memories of all who have participated in them. That Ashbel Smith, the keen, cunning, low bred, onioneating Yankee adventurer, should have lived, as he did, as to his destination, and its object, is not to be wondered at, but that Capt. Elliott, the accredited minister of one of the proudest and haughtiest nations on the face of the globe, should have so far forgotten what was due to his station, as to have consented to act in the humiliating capacity of a paltry go-between, from Jones to the Mexican government; that he should have stooped to the petty and unmanly artifice of circulating a report that his destination was Charleston when in fact it was Vera Cruz, is somewhat extraordinary. This deception was so uncalled for and unnecessary, that we can scracely account for it, except as an indication of the spirit of fraud and petty intrigue which has characterised all the negotiations set on foot by the British government to prevent this country from acquiring Texas. An open and manly opposition on the part of Great Britain would have been equally as effectual, and far more honorable; for after all, let the Texian authorities say or do what they may the voice of the people will be heard, and despite of all the treaties that Capt. Elliott may succeed in negotiating between Jones and the Mexican government, they are resolved to unite with us, and nothing but superior force can prevent them from doing so—Texas will not be bought and sold against her will, and should all other means fail, she will burst asunder the brittle threads of such an unhallowed and disgraceful a treaty as that proposed by the Traitor Jones, hurl him from his "brief authority," dismiss the emmissaries of England from her borders, and throw herself into the outstretched arms of her neighbor and mother, who is ready and anxious to recieve her.

TEXAS—ANNEXATION.

Mr. G. W. Kendall, one of the editors of the New Orleans *Picayune*, and at present in Texas, writes from San Antonio de Bexar, April 26, as follows:

"As regards annexation in this section, the cry is the same—all, or nearly all, are in favor of it. To show how popular the measure is in Bexar, I would state that there has been an election here to-day to fill a vacancy in Congress created by the transfer of Col. Cooke to the War Department. Only one candidate, Mr. Dwyer, was started, and he is so warmly in favor of annexation that he will accept of it with any boundary—with Benton's and Browns's resolutions and all."

And from Austin, May, 6.

"I hear but little said about Annexation in this section, the people being nearly all on one side of the question—decidedly in favor. In the country, so I am told, there are not more than ten or fifteen opponents of the measure. One effect of Annexation I would mention—one which I believe has never been mentioned before. Should Texas ever be joined to our Confederation, it will have the singular effect of for once turning a heavy tide of emigration Eastward; for not only will the *hacienderos* and more wealthy *rancheros* of the Rio Grande valley flock to this side the stream, but the better portion of the population of such places as San Fernando, Mier, Guerrero, and even from as far as Saltillo and Monterey, prefering the protection that will then be afforded them, will pack up and turn their steps hitherward. As it now is, the people of Northern Mexico in addition to groaning under the burthen of the heavy debt which the Government owes and the consequent tax upon their mining and agricultural industry, are every day exposed to the attacks of the dreaded Apaches and Camanches. Here, not only their religion, but their lives and property will be protected, they will find a Government liberal in its policy, and will be released from the revolutions, turmoils, border wars, and mal-administration of affairs which have so long distracted them at home, and they will profit by them. I shall say more upon this subject some other time."

THE POST OFFICE.

A circular has been issued by the Postmaster General, to the Deputies throughout the country, from which we make the following extracts, as interesting to all our readers. The circular is a practical digest of the provisions of the law. We would call the attention of our distant subscribers in particular to the provision for the payment of money to publishers.

1. *Postage.*

On and after July 1, 1845, on a letter not exceeding half an ounce in weight, sent any distance not exceeding three hundred miles, five cents.

When sent any distance over three hundred miles, ten cents.

For every additional weight of half an ounce, or any fractional excess of less than half an ounce, there shall be charged an additional postage of five or ten cents according to the distance.

On letters *dropped* in the post office for delivery in the same place, two cents each.

On letters *advertised* as remaining on hand they shall be charged, when delivered out, besides the regular postage, the cost of advertising, which will be on each letter two cents, or four cents if advertised in two papers.

What is subject to letter postage is defined to be letters in manuscript or paper of any kind conveyed by or upon which information shall be asked for or communicated in writing, or by marks or signs.

On all circulars, handbills, or advertisements, which are printed or lithographed on quarto post or single cap paper, or paper not larger than single cap, and which are folded and directed, but left unsealed, two cents on each sheet for any distance.—When sealed, these are to be rated as letters.

"Quarto post" is the size usually called letter paper, say about ten to eight inches to the page; "single cap" is the size commonly called writing paper, say thirteen by eight inches to the page.

Where the circular is on a sheet larger than single cap, it is to be rated as a pamphlet. As the postage on these articles is chargeable on each *copy*, postmasters will carefully examine all packets, and rate the postage accordingly.

On all pamphlets, magazines, periodicals, and every other kind and description printed or other matter, (except newspapers, and also circulars, handbills, and advertisements, as aforesaid.) which shall be unconnected with any manuscript communication whatever, two and a half cents for every copy of no greater weight than one ounce, for any distance. For every additional ounce, one cent; any fractional excess exceeding half an ounce, to be charged as an ounce; but any excess less than half an ounce not to be regarded.

A pamphlet is a small unbound printed book. A magazine is a pamphlet published periodically in numbers, containing articles on science, literature, politics, news, &c.

Newspapers go free for any distance not exceeding thirty miles from the place where printed, when sent by the editors or publishers thereof, if they do not exceed nineteen hundred superficial square inches in extent. For any distance beyond thirty miles, within the State where published, one cent postage. For any distance exceeding one hundred miles out of the State where published, one and a half cent postage.

When a newspaper exceeds nineteen hundred superficial inches, it is rated with pamphlet postage.

When the article to be mailed is a circular, pamphlet, or newspaper, it should be so enveloped or folded that it can be distinctly seen at the office to be such, and also that it contains no writing, marks, or signs to serve the purpose of written communications. If not done up so as to be open at the end, it is to be charged as a letter by weight.

Free Papers.

The Governors of States may send, free of postage, all laws and reports, whether bound or unbound; and all records and documents of their respective States which may be directed by the Legislature of the several States to be transmitted to the Executive of other States, the Governor writing his name thereon, with the designation of his office, and the kind of books or documents enclosed, the package to be addressed to the Governor of the State to which it is to be sent

The three Assistant Postmasters General are authorized to send, free of postage, any letters, packages, or other matters relative to their official duties, or the business of the Post Office Department, to be duly franked upon them as on "official business."

Deputy Postmasters throughout the United States are also authorized to send all letters and packages which it may be their duty, or they may have occasion to transmit to any person or place, which shall relate *exclusively* to the business of their respective offices or to the business of the Post Office Department. But in every such case the Post Master shall endorse thereon, over his own signature, the words "Post Office business."

Exchange newspapers between publishers of newspapers, may be sent free.

Money for Publishers.

The authority heretofore given to Post Masters to send money free of postage to publishers of newspapers, in payment of subscriptions being withdrawn, the following regulation is substituted:

Money may be left with a Post Master in no instance exceeding ten dollars, for the purpose of being paid to distant publishers, if said publishers shall so desire, for any newspaper or pamphlet deliverable from his office. The Post Master may retain one per cent. and give his receipt for the balance. He is immediately to report the payment, with the names of the parties, to the Post Master through whom said amount is to be paid to the publisher, and to charge himself upon his "general account with the United States," with the amount received, deducting the one per cent., under the head of "money's received for subscriptions," stating the name of the payer, name of the payee, office where payable, amount, and time when received; and shall make a full and faithful return to the General Post office of all such cases at the end of each quarter. When presented, the Post Master at the office where payable, is to pay the amount in said receipt, deducing one per cent.; which receipt, after being endorsed by the publisher, he will forward as his voucher of payment. He will enter said amount to his credit on his "general account with the United States, under the head of moneys paid for subscription," giving the particulars above stated, and render to the General Post Office a full and faithful account of the same at the end of each month.

What may be Mailed

No packet which shall weigh more than three pounds. Bound books, of any size, are not included in the term "mailable matter," except books sent by Governors of States, as aforesaid.

Advertised Letters.

Letters uncalled for are to be advertised in the paper of the town where the office advertising may be situated having the largest circulation, providing it can be done at a cost not exceeding two cents on each letter. Letters are not to be advertised in more than one paper, unless especially directed by the Postmaster General.

Private Expresses.

The establishment of private expresses for the conveyance of any letters, packets or packages of letters, or other matter transmittable in the United States Mail (newspapers, pamphlets, magazines, and periodicals excepted,) from one city, town or other place in the United States, between and from and to which the United States Mail is regularly transported under authority of the Post Office Department, is prohibited. So is the causing to be conveyed, or the providing for the conveyance or transportation, by regular trips or at stated periods or intervals, any letters or other matter transmittable by mail as aforesaid, newspapers, pamphlets, magazines, periodicals only excepted.

Every person offending against this provision, or aiding or assisting therein, or acting as such private express, shall forfeit and pay $150 for each time any letter or letters, packet or packages, or other matter properly transmittable by mail, (except newspapers, &c.,) shall or may be by him, her or them, or through his, her or their means or instrumentality, in whole or in part, conveyed.

This is not to prohibit the conveyance of letters, packets or packages, or other matter by private hands, no compensation being tendered or received therefor, in any way, or by special messenger employed only for the single particular occasion.

Ho! For Oregon.—The following information concerning the Oregon emigration has been furnished us by a friend:

The first company consisted of 68 males over 16 years of age, 57 females over 14 years, 68 males under 18 years, and 60 females under 14 years.—There were 64 wagons, 453 oxen, 659 loose cattle, 172 horses, 185 guns. This company passed the Great Nemaha sub agency on the 4th of May, 1845. The captain is Mr. Everett.

The second company consisted of 95 males over 16 years, 60 females over 14 years, 71 males under 16, and 57 females under 14. There were 435 work oxen, 614 loose cattle, 78 mules and horses, 58 wagons, and 172 guns and pistols. This company is commanded by D. Luther, and passed the same station on the 6th of May last.

The third company was commanded by Captain Parker, and consists of 60 males over 16 years of age, and 100 women and children. There were 43 wagons, 260 work cattle, 340 loose cattle, 61 horses and mules, and 60 fire arms. This company passed the same place on the 10th of May.

The whole number of persons is 736, of work cattle 1,148, of loose cattle 1,228, of wagons 165, of horses and mules 211, and of fire arms 335.—These emigrants are of high character and well provided for the expedition. These companies composed the *advance guard of the main expedition which left Independence.*—*St. Louis Reporter, May* 26.

THE MEXICAN INDEMNITY.

It has been recently stated that two instalments of the Mexican Indemnity were paid to the U. S. agents there and embezzled by them, and that the Secretary of the Treasury has notice of it. The Washington *Union* of Tuesday night contradicts this. It says:

We are *authorized* by the Secretary of the Treasury to say that he has received a letter from a reliable source in Mexico; but it does not contain the intelligence that *the money* was ever paid to an agent of the government of the United States.

We further understand that a private letter has just been received, direct, by another distinguished member of our government from Mexico, which states that our agent in Mexico had received drafts upon the Treasury of Mexico for the amount of the two instalments, (and had probably receipted for it,) but that, on presenting the drafts to the treasury, they were not paid—most probably for want of means.

STEAMBOAT EXPLOSION.

The Baltimore *American*, of Wednesday says:

"Yesterday morning, about four o'clock, as the tow steamer Paul Jones, Captain Thomas Moffit, on her way from Port Deposite and Havre de Grace to this city, was off North Point, from some cause, yet unknown, the boiler burst, the shock forcing the forward part of the boat from the after part so far as to sink her immediately. We regret to say that four lives were lost, being those of Mr. Parsons, the Engineer, John Gill and Iram Sank, the latter colored, firemen; and a boy, name unknown, who was one of the drivers on the line of the canal, but was on his way to Baltimore in the steamer."

EARLY COTTON.

The Albany (Geo.) *Courier* of the 31st ult. says: There is now lying on our table a fully expanded Cotton bloom, handed us on the 22d inst., by Mr. Edward Janes of Lee County, from one of whose fields it was plucked:

We are glad to learn that the long drought we have suffered has not injured our crops, and that they promise to turn out well if we are only favored with a moderate season.

The Columbus (Ohio) *Journal* of the 29th ultimo says, it is now almost certain that the wheat crop in that section of the State, and north to the Lakes, is injured beyond recovery by the frost and drought. The crop cannot, under any circumstances, be more than an average one. The corn is said to be very yellow and sickly—such as was not destroyed by the frost.

It is said that the wheat crops of Indiana were seriously and extensively injured by frosts about the 10th May.

JEFFERSONIAN:

CHARLOTTE,

FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 13, 1845.

FOR CONGRESS,

CHARLES FISHER,

Of Rowan.

THE ACCEPTANCE.

We understand that Mr. FISHER has accepted the nomination for Congress in this District, and has taken the field. He will address the people at Lincoln Court next week, and we hope then to hear him break the first lance with Col. Barringer. We expect to have Mr F.'s letter of acceptance in time for our next paper. As the canvass is now fairly commenced, we propose to our brethren of the whig press in the District, that we shall have a fair and manly discussion of the questions that may come up, eschewing all personalities and unkind reflections.

SKIES BRIGHT!

From all parts of the District, we hear the most cheering news in relation to Mr. Fisher's success. His nomination gives the most cordial satisfaction to our party proper, while many who have been for a time estranged from the Democracy, are coming out for Fisher with great zeal. Here in our own diggings there have been some important changes that will tell at the ballot-box in August. Speed the good work!

COL. BARRINGER.

By the following article from the last Lincoln *Courier*, we learn that Col. Barringer, the federal anti-Texas candidate in this District, has been at that place to address the people. Why has he not waited for the company of the Democratic candidate? Is he afraid to meet him on the stump? He knew he was to have an opponent, from his own party, if not from the Democracy. Does he expect by this indecent haste to "escape a scouring" before the Democracy of Lincoln for his censurable acts in the last Congress—his votes on Texas annexation—on the Tariff, and on Abolition?

But it seems the Col. now has no objection to the annexation of Texas, and says it should be done by *Treaty*, and not by a Joint Resolution of Congress. Hold on, Col., you can't creep out at *that* hole—Did you not vote at the last session against annexation both by Treaty and Joint Resolution? And now you wish to creep out in this pitiful manner. But we shall touch this matter again. Here is the article from the *Courier:*

"*Mr. Barringer.*—On Tuesday last this gentleman entertained our citizens with a speech of an hour's length, in which he endeavored to be rather conciliatory, having no *principle* of his own party to sustain, but necessarily attempting to excuse himself for having acted with the party to which his destiny is linked. Mr. B. has discovered that the annexation of Texas is desirable, and that it "ought to be annexed *by treaty*, and not by a joint resolution." Really, this opinion would have come with much better grace from Mr. B. at the last election, for, he knew as much then as he does now, according to his own acknowledgement, of the indebtedness of Texas, which seems so *shocking* to him, while at the same time he is advocating a greater curse upon the country, in the form of a National Bank, than three times the debt of Texas, without even the benefits that are to be derived from annexation. As to his borrowed opinions of the administration of Gen. Jackson, Mr. Van Buren and "Captain Tyler" (how funny!) it would better suit posterity to examine the files of the Intelligencer and Register, where they can find the *slang* at first cost, which Mr. B. is peddling at this time, and rather unprofitably, too, we think. Mr. B. did not go into any lengthy detail of the operations of the Tariff, distribution, &c., but like many of his cotemporaries, he "tinks as Mr. Clay tinks," and all is explained.

"One thing we must mention, that *on the stump* Mr. Barringer made no allusion to the *mint;*—this we credit to his "nativ modesty"; but Mr. B. did express a desire to have it in his power to support the administration of Mr. Polk, provided the latter gentleman would make his principles conform with the heresies of Hon. D. M. Barringer."

THREE CHEERS FOR FLORIDA!

Federalism has received another Waterloo defeat in Florida. Scarcely a wreck of coonery is left for seed. W. D. MOSELY is elected Governor by upwards of 600 majority, and Col. DAVID LEVY to Congress by over 800. The sweep in the State Legislature is still more complete. The Senate stands 12 Democrats to 5 Federalists;—House 30 Democrats to 11 Feds.—Democratic majority on joint ballot TWENTY-SIX! This is a glorious victory, and was achieved in the face of the most strenuous efforts of our opponents. They had not men enough in Florida, it seems, to save their sinking ship, but imported Messrs. Stevens and Clinch, federal members of Congress from Georgia, and Mr. Senator Berrien of the same State, to harrangue the people of Florida for weeks before the election. We guess these missionaries will keep clear of the Florida Democracy after this. This secures two Democratic U. S Senators from that State, and may we not hope to hail the election of one of them in the person of our old friend, Maj. JOHN BEARD? Florida could not have a better man or a truer Democrat in her service.

Col. David Outlaw is the federal candidate for Congress in Rayner's old District, in opposion to Col. Biggs. Col. O. used to be a violent Nullifier—now he is in the ranks of the federal tariffites.—Shame upon such inconsistency! We venture the assertion that every old Adams federalist in the District will vote for him.

AMERICAN ENGLISHMEN.

It must be mortifying to every true-hearted American, be he whig or democrat, to witness the avidity with which the federal whig papers seize every occasion to take the side of Great Britain against their own country. Nothing seems to rejoice these American Englishmen more than to have a chance to villify their own country and laud Great Brttain In a late number of the Richmond *Whig*. the great organ of Southern federalism, we find this paragraph:

"Mr. Polk and his Cabinet are getting over their war fever: they can bully Mexico, *but they are afraid of England.*"

This has been copied by all the Whig papers with which we exchange and have examined.—Now, could such a fling at the government of his own country have sprung from a heart truly American? The United States afraid of England! Probably such *tories*—such American Englishmen as the man who wrote the above sentence and those who copied it, were more numerous than they are, we might have some cause to fear England.

But here is a similar paragraph, from the Louisville Journal, and copied with cordial approval into the leading editorial of the National Intelligencer, at Washington:

"The Locofocos in the repudiating States are holding meetings and denouncing Great Britain. If these gentlemen would pay that country what they owe her, they would act much more like honest men. Pay Great Britain first and whip her afterwards, Messrs. Repudiators! To keep her money and to thrash her too, is rather more affliction than you ought to wish to bring upon your worst enemy. If honor "pricks you on" to go to war with England, does not honor also "prick you on" to the payment of what you owe her? It is a very questionable sort of honor, indeed, which pockets a man's cash and whips him afterwards."

Now, could the author of this paragrah be looked upon in any other light than a tool of England? No such meetings as he speaks of have been held in either of the States he mentions, (Illinois, Mississippi, Arkansas, and Pennsylvania,) excepting the latter State; and has she "repudiated" her debts? Far from it. Her legislature has imposed a tax upon her citizens to pay of all her debts—yet, here is a whig editor basely slandering her citizens and those of other states of the Union, and for what?—Because they have dared to tell Great Britian that she shall not trample upon our rights with impunity, and wrest from us our territory! And the slander is copied and endorsed by the National Intelligencer and every federal paper in the country.—What patriots! They can see Great Britain openly declaring her purpose of overturning our institutions by interfering with slavery—threatening to wrest Oregon from us— her minister secretly plotting with the traitor President of Texas and the Mexicans, to thwart our government in one of its declared purposes of consummating a measure of vital importance to the country, and not a whisper of disapprobation escapes their patriotic lips—all is right;—but let Americans raise their voice against the high handed acts of this rapacious nation, England, and they fire up, and call them "repudiators," "robbers," and dishonest scoundrels.

Can the honest and patriotic portion of the Whig party longer support such leaders? Will not such a course lead us at once to abject submission to all the demands and encroachments of England? Why, even a portion of the British press at home are not so abusive of our citizens for standing up in defence of their rights.

We think such conduct ought to make every friend of his country, whig or democrat, take the American side of the Texas and Oregon questions, and demand their consummation at once. No man should be trusted with power as a legislator who thus leans towards England and abuses his own countrymen for daring to speak out their sentiments on a vital question. We might as well have seated in our Congress Hall the British House of Lords to legislate for us as such men. Away with them, and let us have no man in our national legislature who loves England more than he does the United States—and a good criterion is, to judge them by their course on the Texas and Oregon questions. If they oppose us there, they are American Englishmen.

FROM ENGLAND.

The steamer Great Western arrived at Boston a few days since from Liverpool. The news she brings is of a more pacifiic character than that by the last two arrivals. England evidently has no desire to go to war with us about Oregon, or on any other question. It is now plain her blustering about Oregon was intended to draw the attention of our government from her intrigues to defeat the annexation of Texas. But she is foiled in that too.

As soon as the war panic was over, cotton again declined considerably in the Liverpool market.

Falsehood and Duplicity will be detected

This is a proverb we guess Dr. Ashbel Smith and Capt. Elliott will never forget. As soon as it was ascertained that the annexation Resolution had passed our Congress, President Jones of Texas, Dr. Smith, and Elliott commenced their intrigues to defeat the measure. Smith was to go to England to get a bid from that country in case Texas would not agree to annexation;—Elliott and a secret agent were to go to Mexico, with secret proposals from Jones. Accordingly, these worthies left Texas and came over to New Orleans. Capt. Elliott gave out that he was on his way to Charleston, to see his kindred; but he and his secret companion took an interior route for Mexico, disguised as peasants, and were, on the way, robbed and left in the road with nothing but their shirts to cover their nakedness.

Dr. Smith gave out that he was going to England on business entirely disconnected with the annexation question; but subsequent developments show that he was not candid in his declarations. All these functionaries thus practiced deception, and what is their reward?—Speedy esposure and eternal disgrace. They are scorned by every honest man in the land.

Fruits of the Tariff.—The profits of the Boston manufacturers are still increasing. They are dividing from 21 to 49 per cent. dividends on their capital. How much are our farmers dividing.

DIALOGUE

BETWEEN FARMER D AND FARMER W.

W.—Friend D., you say, then, that a protective tariff, by excluding foreign goods from our markets, affords us farmers the advantage of *two* markets for the sale of our products.

D.—I said no such thing; and no man of sense would. We whigs go for excluding goods manufactured by the pauper labor of Europe from our markets, and thus protect our own manufactures, so as to make a *home* market for all our agricultural productions.

W.—Well, now, you take the Charlotte Journal. Have you seen this sentence in the last number of that paper?

"What the friends of a Tariff contend for is this: that keeping out foreign goods it builds up manufactories at home, gives employment to many of our own people and the competition between rival manufactories keeps down the price and has the effect of giving us the advantage of two markets, home and foreign."

Now, what do you think of that?

D.—I think it is the most foolish proposition I ever saw in print. Why, it is plain to every sensible man, that if we exclude by a tax the foreigners from bringing their goods here to sell, they cannot buy our productions;—for commerce between different nations is only an exchange of commodities, and when we will not buy from foreigners what they have to sell, they cannot afford to buy from us.

W.—That is very true.

D.—Here is the question in a nut-shell. Europeans manufacture goods: we are an agricultural people, and raise cotton, beef, pork, tobacco, &c., with which we must buy our cloths, blankets, shoes, iron, sugar, coffee, &c. Now, it is folly to say, as the Journal says, that we can prohibit foreigners from bringing their goods here to exchange to us for our productions, and then make them buy them for cash, and we buy our goods at home. If we will not make a fair *exchange* with them, they will go to other nations who will.

W.—That is precisely my doctrine. Then why do you advocate a protective tariff?

D.—To build up a home market, so that we can be independent of foreigners.

W.—Do you not, Mr. D., see that this policy will make our home manufacturers rich, and ruin us farmers?

D.—I have not so viewed it.

W.—Well, let us look into this matter a little. But, in the first place, do you believe a tariff tax on goods makes them cheaper?

D.—I certainly do not.

W.—Then you would lay a high tax on foreign goods to keep them out of our market. This of course enables *our* manufacturers to ask and obtain a higher price for their goods. By this means they get rich—but what becomes of the farmer? By your own showing he is cut off from the foreign market, and must sell at home, or keep his productions to be wasted or to rot in his barn. Do you think we can sell at home all we produce? Why, sir, our manufacturing friends at the north have ever been bountifully supplied with our agricultural productions—as much as they could consume; and yet, the public records show that of all the exports to foreign countries, since the foundation of our country, amounting to hundreds of millions every year—at least three-fourths are made up of agricultural productions—such as cotton, rice, flour, tobacco, beef, pork, &c. In exchange for this, we have brought home manufactured goods for home consumption. What our own people consume is a mere trifle, when compared with the immense amount produced. Now, if you prevent foreigners from thus trading with us, what is to become of this immense surplus of the farmers' productions? Must it lie in our barns and rot, and thus bring us to beggary and want?

D.—But will not the tariff build up a more extensive market at home, and create a greater demand for our productions?

W.—Not unless it increases our population, and it must do that an hundred fold, before we can sell all our productions at home. Have not our yankee friends always eat as much as they wanted? Will a tariff make them more hungry, and give them more capacious stomachs? Would you stuff them as you do turkeys, and make them fat in body as well as in purse?

D.—I must confess I never looked at the matter in this light before.

W.—Then here is the effect of your policy. It excludes foreign goods from our markets. This cuts off the farmer from a foreign market. So he must *buy and sell* at home. See then how he is shaved in a double capacity: Being cut off from the foreign market, and the home market of necessity being glutted, his productions fall in price, and he must take just what the home manufacturer chooses to offer him. While the foreign goods being excluded, he must buy of the home manufacturer, and give just what he chooses to ask. I ask you if this is not a correct view of the question? And how can the farmer live and prosper under such a system of double burdens? Is it any wonder that the south is going down hill, with her rich soil, genial climate, and industrious population, while the manufacturing districts at the north are groaning with wealth, and their sterile hills blooming and blossoming like a garden?

D.—Really, I begin to think you are not far wrong. I will ponder the matter over and see you again. [*Exeunt.*

MORE FIRES.

Another disastrous fire has occurred in Pittsburg, Pa., destroying about 60 houses. They were occupied principally by poor families who were rendered destitute by the former fire.

A most destructive fire has also occurred recently at Quebec, Canada. Half of the city was consumed, and the loss is estimated at between two and three millions of dollars.

It is said there is no doubt this second fire at Pittsburg was the work of an incendiary.

A NUISANCE.

A portion of the Democratic press at the north are becoming a perfect nuisance, from their phrenzied clamors about removals from and appointments to office. One set demand the removal of a certain officer and his friends from office, because he has not, in their estimation, fought hard enough for the party—*their* clique of it. Another set demand his retention in office, because he pleases them,—and both say the party in their neighborhood are entirely unanimous on their side. If Mr. Polk removes a man from office whom Mr. Tyler put there, one of those cliques cry out "well done!"—while the other opposes it, and says Mr. Polk is removing Democrats from office—look out! a storm's brewing! The New York News, U. S. Journal, and a few other such papers, belong to these croakers. We hope Mr. Polk will go right along, as he has been doing, and pay no attention to these grumblers. If he undertakes to gratify such partisans, who are actuated by such motives, he will have time to do nothing else, and then fail to do it. We hope he will appoint no man to office *merely* because he is a Democrat.—None but honest, capable, worthy men should be put in office; and a plenty of such Democrats can be found, without consulting the dirty cliques in the northern cities, or their organs.

A SLANDER.

The last number of the United States Journal has the following paragraph:

"*Missionaries wanted.*—We lately published a statement, which yet remains uncontradicted, that a man was hung in North Carolina for stealing a pair of suspenders. If the missionary is wanted in foreign lands, how much more need is there for his services at home! If there is any greater heathenism upon the face of the earth, than that which permits such atrocity as we have recorded above, we are ignorant of the fact. When we shall have converted the heathen at our doors, we will contribute our mite for the reformation of barbarians abroad. We think charity should begin at home."

Your paragraph *has* been contradicted by at least two North Carolina papers. But it needed no contradiction, in the minds of sensible men; and we think that editor must be green indeed, or a mad fanatic, who could be induced to give publicity to so foolish a lie. The Journal assumes to itself the honor of being the organ of the "Young Democracy," and a few more such paragraphs as the above may induce the belief that the editors are young indeed, and that probably their mammy's don't know they're out. Our criminal code is as mild and lenient in its character as that of any other State in the Union, and our people as intelligent and humane—the Yankee States not excepted.

WELL DONE ARKANSAS!

Here is the way they do things in Arkansas. Her last legislature passed resolutions declaring that free negroes and mulattoes are not citizens of the United States within the meaning of the constitution, which guaranties to citizens of one State the privileges and immunities of the several States—declaring also, that should Massachusetts, or any other State government, actuated by the same motives which induced Massachusetts to send an emissary to South Carolina, think fit to send an agent to Arkansas, the governor is hereby authorized, and required to take prompt and efficient measures to expel him from the State, and the legislature in such case will sustain the governor in his measures.

☞ It is said Judge *Story* will shortly resign his seat on the Supreme Court Bench, and already the public mind is casting about in search of a successor. We are pleased to see that the Hon. LEVI WOODBURY is strongly urged by his numerous friends as the most fit person to succeed Judge Story. A better selection could not be made. Mr W. is among the soundest and ablest constitutional lawyers now on our public stage, and in every respect would adorn the station. If the vacancy does occur, we hope the President will confer the appointment on Mr. Woodbury.

LAND SALES.

The President has advertised for sale large bodies of the public lands in Illinois, Arkansas, Missouri, Louisiana, Florida, Wiskonsan, and Ioway. The sales commence the last of August and first of September.

We are rejoiced to see it stated in the southern papers, that the health of the Hon. J. B. Dawson, of Lousiana, has so far improved as to render his final recovery beyond reasonable doubt. Mr. D. is a member elect to the next Coogress, and is a firm Democrat of fine abilities.

Gen. Jackson.—The health of the old hero, by the last accounts, was fast improving, and it was thought he would soon be able to ride out on horseback

Excellent.—It is said the Rev. Calvin Fairbanks, who was put into the Kentucky penitentiary for negro stealing, has scraped rather a familiar acquaintance with a strapping big darkie in that delightful retreat. They saw stone together—Fairbanks at one end of the saw and the negro at the other.

Extract from a letter to the Editor, dated

LINCOLNTON, May 26, 1845.

"In our County and Catawba there is but little excitement as to the approaching Congressional election, all matters being swallowed up in our local concerns. But I have no hesitation in saying that Mr. Fisher's majority—should he be the candidate, and accept, and I think he will—must exceed in these two Cunties that of our mutual friend, Col. Craig, inasmuch as the latter lost some votes on account of local matters and as Mr. Fisher has had nothing to do with them. We are all democrats here.—Even the few who style themselves whigs are *Texas Whigs* and that is something. But I may be wrong if I say there are no Federalists. There are about half a dozen, who are dictated to by certain disappointed candidate for office from the last Legislature, but whose efforts are too puny to effect any *good*, in their sense of the word.

"I have no doubt that with a bold push in Mecklenburg, Union and Iredell, we will succeed in redeeming our old Lincoln District from modern Whiggery and ancient Federalism.

"We are in the enjoyment of excellent weather, which, should it continue, will still ensure good crops, good humor, and good appetites. The next week will be Court week with us. The County Court of Mecklenburg commences to-morrow, and several of our lawyers have gone thither. We presume after *one* of them returns, we will have a Clay Club, if such a thing should seem meet in the eyes of the Elector."—*Raleigh Standard.*

From the New Orleans Picayune, June 1.

LATE FROM TEXAS.

By the arrival of the steam ship McKim, Capt. Phillips, we have Galveston dates to the 28th and Houston to the 27th May, inclusive. We give the more important intelligence.

The U. S. squadron has sailed from Galveston. The new sloop of war St. Mary's reported to be one of the fastest sailers in the American Navy, was despatched on the evening of the 24th May for Vera Cruz by Com. Stockton. The other vessels comprising the squadron—The Princeton, Saratoga and brig Porpoise—sailed on a cruise down the Gulf on the 27th, three days after, and we believe it is Com. Stockton's intention to look in at Corpus Christi, Brazos, Santiago, and perhaps other points on the coast. The Hon. C. A. Wickliffe, late U. S. Postmaster General, sailed on board the Princeton, and the fleet was expected to return to Galveston in the course of ten days. The officers expressed themselves in the warmest terms of the treatment shown them by the citizens of Galvaston, and especially with the grand ball given them on the evening of the 21st of May.

Among the passengers by the McKim were the gentlemen comprising the party which left this city for the buffalo grounds two months since, one of the editors of this paper being of the number. They found buffalo, deer and antelope in great numbers on the small streams between the San Gabril and Little River, and were highly successful in their different hunts, especially in chasing the former animal. Previous to leaving the range, the buffalo, in countless throngs, were seen moving south and towards them, convincing the older and more experienced frontiersmen who accompanied the party, that a numerous body of indians were hunting the huge denizens of the prairies; but it was not until they reached the settlements that they learned they had been in the immediate vicinity of the immense encampment of Cumanches who have recently pitched their lodges on the northerh side of Little River.—Notwithstanding these Indians profess the warmest friendship and say that they wish to leave their families in the vicinity of Torrey's Trading House and the buffalo grounds, while they go on their contemplated expedition against the Mexicans, the frontier settlers, knowing and fearing their treachery, are very mistrustful of them, at least in the neighborhood of Austin. Hays and Coleman however, with the well-mounted and daring border rangers under their command, will keep a bright look out for the savages.

The McKim brought over despatches from Com. Stockton to the Secretary of the Navy, which will be forwarded to Washington this morning.

The recommendation of President Jones, for electing members of the Convention, meets with general favor, save perhaps in the West, and it is thought that in that section the people will give way and make choice of delegates. The feeling in favor of Annexation to the United States grows stronger and stronger, and the little opposition that has been manifested is rapidly dying away.

The following extract we copy from the Houston Star of the 24th May. The editor, after mentioning a previous rumor that Mexican troops were concentrating at San Luis Potosi, goes on to say:

"Within a few days we have received intelligence from a respectable source that these troops have approached the Rio Grande, and that it is now currently reported in Mexico that they are to be stationed east of that river. It is said that the Mexican government is determined to take possession of the country west of the Nueces, and when the measure of Annexation is consummated, she will appeal to the world and declare that as the territory west of the Nueces is in possession of her troops the claim of Texas to it is void. Information has recently been received at Corpus Christi that indicates that Mexico is playing a deep scheme of treachery. We are happy to state here that arrangements have been made to obtain accurate information of the movements of the Mexican forces, and it is believed that our Government will be prepared to repel any incursion of Mexican troops into the disputed territory."

It may be that Com. Stockton's visit to Corpus Christi and that vicinity has something to do with this business. It would be a good joke indeed were the Mexicans to throw bodies of troops at different points on the Nueces, and so on through New Mexico, and when boundaries finally come to be talked of to say that she has and holds all the territory as far east as the Nueces. Possession is a good deal in an argument, and it might be well for the Texans to send out men towards the Rio Grande to look into this business and dislodge all intruders. The thing can be easy enough done, and may save much trouble.

MARRIED,

In this Town, on the 10th instant, by the Rev. J. F. W. Freeman, Mr. WILLIAM A. TODD to Mrs. SARAH E. HILL.

DIED,

In this County, on the 11th instant, WILLIAM LUCKEY, Esq., aged about 55 years.

In Lincolnton, on the 9th instant, Col. JOHN HOKE, a wealthy and respectable citizen.

Notice.

THE subscriber in wishing to withdraw his interest from the Camden and Gadsden Stage Line, begs leave to offer for sale his Stages and horses on moderate and *accommodating* terms.

To an enterprising and energetic proprietor, this will afford a very profitable investment.

Those wishing to purchase will please communicate by letter or otherwise to

JAMES McEWEN,

Camden, June 2, 1845. 13...3w.

State of North Carolina.

UNION COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1845.

Lee Osborne *vs.* Wm. Godfrey and others.

Sci Fa to subject Real Estate,—Justice's Judgment.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Wilson Godfrey, Jas. G. Godfrey, Samuel Godfrey, Wm. Godfrey, Richard Godfrey, George H. Godfrey, Elizabeth Godfrey, (who intermarried with Nathaniel Grady,) Charlotte Godfrey, (who intermarried with Wm. Moore,) Harriet Gillespie, (widow,) and Thos. W. Pegues, Richard Pegues, Enoch Pegues, Mary Jane Pegues, Sarah Ann Pegues, (who intermarried with Milas Osborne,) Sophia Pegues, Harriet Pegues, (children of Sarah Pegues, who was one of the children of Thomas Godfrey, dec'd,) and Samuel and Thomas Saunders, (children of Mary Jane Saunders, dec'd,) also one of the children of the said Thomas Godfrey, dec'd. his heirs at law, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Mecklenburg Jeffersonian for six weeks, notifying the said Defendants to be and appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Union, at the Court House in Monroe, on the 1st Monday in July next, to shew cause wherefore the lands descended to them from Thomas Godfrey, dec'd, should not be sold to pay the above Judgment, intererest and cost.

Witness, Hugh Stewart, Clerk of our said Court at Office, the 1st Monday in April, 1845, and in the sixty ninth year of American Independence.

7-6w. $7. HUGH STEWART. c. u. c. c.

BLANKS

Of every description, for sale at this Office.

LAND DEEDS for sale, at this Office.

OUR HOUSE.

NEW CONCERN, AND A SPLENDID STOCK OF FRESH AND RARE ARTILES.

EDWARD TERRES

HAS opened a Confectionary & Grocery, in the building directly opposite the new Courthouse, where he will be glad to see his friends at all times, and accommodate them with everything that can delight the connoisseur in the luxuries of life. Among his stock will be found

Pickled and spiced SALMOND;
Dried and spiced BEEF TONGUE;
Very superior MACKEREL;

A general assortment of

Candies, Spice, Pepper, Ginger, Nutmeg, &c.

A CHOICE SELECTION OF LIQUORS AND WINES, EMBRACING

French Brandy, Holland Gin, Champaign Brandy; Madeira, Port, and Champaign WINES.

All warranted to be of the choicest qualities,

Champaign Cider, (a very superiour article,) London Ale, Butter Crackers, very Superior Pickles, in Jars,

Together with everything the taste of the most fastidious and delicate might desire.

Extra Pick Nick meals, and Relishes, furnished instanter, very cheap—Supper Parties will always be accommodated with pleasure.

All the proprietor asks is, that his friends will call and see him—taste and judge for themselves.

Charlotte, May 20, 1845. 10-f

BUTCHERING.

THE subscriber returns his thanks to the citizens of Charlotte for the patronage he has already received, and informs them that he expects to continue

BUTCHERING

during the summer as long as he can get stall fed cattle, as he intends to offer none but what is first rate. He also expects to make arrangements for a supply regularly from the mountains, and such only as are of the first quality. He hopes by his endeavors to please, to ensure a liberal patronage.

JOHN RIGLER.

June 3, 1845. 12-4w.

☞ Persons getting Beef, must settle every Saturday or pay cash when the Beef is taken.

State of North Carolina,

DAVIDSON COUNTY.

John B. Adderton, *vs.* Emeline Adderton.

PETITION FOR DIVORCE.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant, Emeline Adderton, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for three months in the Carolina Watchman, printed at Salisbury, and the Mecklenburg Jeffersonian, printed at Charlotte, that the said Emeline Adderton appear at our next Superior Court of Law, to be held for the County of Davidson, at the Court House in Lexington, on the 1st Monday after the 4th Monday of September next, and answer the said petition, or said petition will be heard *ex parte* and judgment awarded accordingly.

Witness, *Andrew Hunt*, Clerk of our said Court at Office, the 1st Monday after the 4th Monday of March, A. D. 1845.

8-3m-fee $10. ANDREW HUNT, c. s. c. d.

Just to Hand!

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

JEWELLERY.

EMBRACING Ladies' and Gentlemens' Gold and Silver LEVER WATCHES; gold Guards and Fob Chains and Keys; Breast Pins; Finger Rings; gold and silver Pencils; genuine silver table and tea Spoons—German silver do.; fine pocket and pen Knives; Butter and Fruit do.; and various other articles in my line, which will be sold extremely low for cash. Call and see.

☞ All kinds of Repairing in the silversmith line done neatly, expeditiously, and on moderate terms.

THOMAS TROTTER.

March 28, 1845. 202 f

BLACKSMITHING.

Wiley & George W. Suggs inform the citizens of Charlotte and its vicinity, that they have opened a shop on main street, 3 squares south of the Courthouse, where they intend to carry on the BLACKSMITHING BUSINESS in all its various branches. Their work shall be done in the very best and most substantial manner, and at reduced prices. They will shoe horses all round for 75 cents, *cash*, and all other work in propotion. All kinds of country produce will be taken at the market price in exchange for work.

Charlotte, Jan. 10, 1845 92:::1y.

William Hunter,

BOOK-BINDER,

RETURNS his sincere thanks to a generous public for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and begs leave to say that he continues to carry on the BOOK-BINDING business in all its branches. He will be thankful for work in his line, and promises to execute all orders promptly and in a superior style. And as money is scarce such articles of domestic produce as are generally consumed in a family, will be taken in payment for binding, at the market price. 39-

December 9, 1843.

Removal.

DR. THOMAS C. CALDWELL has removed his residence to Mr. William Morris's, 10 miles east of Charlotte, where he will be found at all times, unless absent on professional business.

Persons not acquainted with Dr. C., are referred to the community of Rocky River, where he has hitherto practiced.

April 4, 1845. 204 1year

Notice.

ALL those indebted to the estate o Dr. Stephen Fox deceased, are requested to come forward immediately and make settlement with the administrators or their notes or account will be found in the hands of an officer. Prompt attention to this will save cost.

C. T. ALEXANDER, } Exec'rs.
JOSEPH W. ROSS, }

May 27, 1844. 62-

Notice.

PERSONS indebted to the subscriber by book account or note, must call and settle their respective dues in a short time, as he needs money.—Those who do not comply with this request must not blame for the consequences,

C. J. FOX.

Dec. 13, 1844. 88--f

AGRICULTURAL.

ON THE MANURING AND STEEPING OF SEEDS.

By James F. W. Johnson, F. R. S. S. L. and E. honorary member of the Royal Agricultural Society of England.

Public attention has lately been darwn in this country to the possibility of so manuring, or otherwise doctoring the seeds of our usual grain crops, before they are put into the ground as to save the necessity of manuring the soil itself. It has been long known to practical farmers, that by steeping their seeds in urine, in salt and water, or in other solutions, and sprinkling them while wet with quick lime, their growth is in many cases promoted, and rust, smut, and similar diseases in a great degree prevented. It has been observed, also, in regard to potatoes, that in some soils a dusting of lime makes the cuttings more productive than they would otherwise be; and that, when powdered with gypsum, they thrive still better. The absolute effect, indeed, of all such applications to the seed corn, or to potatoes, will, in every case, be modified by the kind of soil in which the seed is sown. If the soil abound in common salt, the salting of the seed will be less efficacious; while if it be rich in lime, or in gypsum, the dusting of the potatoes with these substances will produce a less striking effect. Yet practical men show that it is possible, in certain circumstances, and by the use of certain substances, so to doctor or manure the seed we intend to sow, as to make the growth of our crops more sure, and the return of our harvest more abundant.

From this *limited* conclusion, which is justified by experience, some persons have hastily leaped to the *general* assertion *that all seeds may be so doctored as, in all circumstances, to grow more luxuriantly*; and still further, *that they may be so treated as to render unnecessary any manuring of the soil in which they are to be sown.*

It is in Germany that this latter broad assertion has been most confidently made, and most pertinaciously repeated. It has met with some credence also among ourselves, from persons chiefly, like the German fathers of the statement, who know a little more than the generality of men, but who do not know enough to enable them to see the difficulties that beset their now views, nor the limits within which their statements are true.

It will, no doubt, interest the American farmer to read the statements of those who bring forward these novel views, and to consider the degree of probability which exists as to their expectations being realized.

The great discoverer in this new line is Eradz Heinrick Biches, of Castel, near Mayence, who has published a pamphlet under the title of an "*Account of the Discovery of a Method of Cultivating the Soil without Manure,*" in which he thus speaks:

The discovery of cultivating the soil without manure has been carefully verified in different countries and in the most dissimilar soils. It is twelve years since the discovery was made, and it has, during this time, been more and more tested. The experiments have been made at various seasons of the year; and the same crop has been repeated on the same soil, without regard to the usual rotation of crops.

The cost is very trifling—a shilling on an acre; and the supply of the substance used instead of manure is inexhaustible.

He then expatiates on the importance of his own discovery.

"It is not good," says Plato, 'to push our investigations too far. The natural sciences find their limits, beyond which the mantle of Isis covers what is mysterious. Can any one reveal the nature of force, of life, and of motion?'—*The mantle of Isis is now, by this discovery, at length removed.*

It is not the discovery of a mere crude substitute for manure; but the result rests on a knowledge of the nature of plants, by which the vital power is increased in all respects, and their existence elevated and enobled!

Here follow some of the results of his new method:

Who can assign limits to the growth of a plant? I possess dried plants of wheat, consisting of fifty-six and fifty-seven stalks; Indian corn, grown in a poor soil, with three or four stems, and eight or nine heads; sunflowers elven feet high, with flower discs fourteen inches in diameter, and seeds as large as small coffee beans; potatoes above seven feet high, and tubers in proportion. Varnas and Havana tobacco have, for eight years, preserved the well-known flavor of their native country.

Drift sands have produced crops equal in quality to the neighboring loams.

All parts of the plants, stems, roots, leavs, seeds, and fruits, have been equally improved. The tubers of potatoes, and other roots, are tenderer, and more agreeable to the taste; turnips and fruits more abundant in sugar; flowers of brighter hues, and higher perfume.

Agriculture can now be prosecuted after an entirely new method. Manured every year almost without cost, plants will develope themselves almost spontaneously, and yield the largest returns.

A rotation of crops is a mere beggary from the soil! Every third, fourth, or fith year, the farmer manures a third, a fourth, or a fifth of his whole farm; and in return, he has the pleasure of seeing his field green, without putting much into his pocket; while now, the most profitable crops may be raised, with a luxuriance hitherto unknown."

The author here calculates the present cost of manuring the soil; and, supposed the new method to cost only one-fifth, shows how many millions the adoption of it would annually save to every nation in Europe. He then adds;

"Consider how much land in every country at present yields little or nothing, and yet might be brought into the greatest fertility, and how many people might enjoy life upon it, who are at present a burden to the States.

Look to England. What fearful want now exists in that country, the resources of which are every year diminishing. Men daily die of hunger, and the most talented statnemen are without hope of mitigating the evil. For several years past, the city of London has been paying 24,000,000 of florins of poor's rate, while the whole of Germany pays only 60,000,000. Berlin pays annually 420,000, and 40,000 souls are tax free. All these could find, *in the neighborhood*, land susceptible of cultivation, on which they could not only live, but from which they could pay taxes to the State."

Potatoes are vegetable bread; Indian corn also is a wholesome nourishment; both grow beautifully on the lightest drift sand; *while with the former, the whole sea shore might be covered.*

The practical farmer will justly consider that Biches' mode of treating his seed potatoes must be something wonderful, to make them grow well on the sandy downs that line so much of our coasts.—But he proceeds to give testimonials as to the efficacy of his method and to the truth of his statements. These testimonials are from practical men in various parts of Germany, and must be deserving credit *to a certain extent.* It will be proper, therefore, to hear what they say. The first two are dated Vienna, 1829, and are signed by four persons. They refer to seed sown in the imperial gardens. From the second of them I quote the following:

In general, the plants from the prepared seeds exhibited a very much stronger growth, were of a deeper green, had thicker stems, finer and fresher leaves, larger grain, and the grain was thinner skinned, and therefore cotained more meal. In particular—

1st. The hemp was of a much larger size, and had many shoots bearing seed.

4th. Wheat, rye, barley, and oats, are thicker, and have more numerous stems, larger ears, and more grains in each.

5th. The lucerne was beyond all comparison stronger, had more shoots, and its roots were as thick again.

9th. The disks of the sunflower were doubled in diameter, had larger heads, the cucumber larger fruit, while the unprepared seed yielded nothing."

I quote further what must be considered as a mere opinion—adopted in part, no doubt, from the sanguine Mr. Biches himself.

Since this highly beneficial discovery renders all manure unnecessary, and can be applied to the poorest soils without the necessity of having a previous stock of cattle to produce manure—which, from want of fodder, is in many cases impracticable; as the material is of little cost, and as the corn crops will require less seed, its benefit to agriculture must, in many respects, be incalculable.

The next two testimonials are dated from Offenbach, in August, 1830, and are signed by five persons. Three of these had allowed their seed to be prepared by Mr. Biches, and thus speak of the effects when sown upon their own fields.

The prepared wheat had from 10 to 15 stalks from each grain of seed, and the ears and grains were larger. The rye had nearly one half more, and larger grains in the row. The two-rowed barley had from 8 to 15 stalks from a single seed.

Generally the produce was greater than on the best fields on their farms. The prepared flax one-half heavier in stems and capsules, and the latter were double in number; and when the unprepared had already become yellow, the prepared was still of the deepest green. But the potatoes excelled anything yet known in the most productive fields. From a single potatoe there were seldom less than 10, and sometimes 17 strong stems; while in the best fields there are seldom more than one-third of this number."

All other plants, clover, beans, turnips, &c. are said to have been equally benefitted. One-fourth only of the usual quantity of seed of wheat and rye was sown on a poor unproductive clay, and yet the produce was greater than on the newest land of good quality, though aided by manure."

Two testimonials follow, dated September, 1831, signed by burgomasters, town counsellors, gardeners, schoolmasters, farmers, and Land-valuers—17 in number. The following is an extract from the one which relates to experiments made in a garden at Budingen:

Ist. Several sunflowers had a height of 10 feet to 11 feet, the foot of the stems being 8½ and 9 inches in thickness. The stems consisted of firm wood and contained as much combustible material as young fir trees of 8 or 10 years of age.

2d. Ten or twelve potatoe plants gave, on an average, 30 large potatoes each, and had stems 7 feet in height.

3d. Fifteen stalks of Indian corn had, on an average, 5 heads each; some having as many as 8 or 9 heads to a single plant.

The next experiments quoted by the author were made at Amsterdam, in 1843:

The buckwheat was 4½ to 5 feet high; the flax had from 4 to 7 stems from each seed; the Indian corn was from 9 to 10 feet in height, and had 4 to 5 heads from each seed; the white clover was as large in the leaves and stems as the red clover usually is; the red clover and lucerne 3 feet high.

These results were obtained from the prepared seeds alone, without manure, on a depth of six or eight inches of the drift sands of the downs, arranged in beds for the purpose of the experiment.

From the American Quarterly Journal of Agriculture.

GARDENING.

A good garden is an essential part of the comfort of a family, and is generally too much neglected by the farmer. He would find himself largely repaid if he would pay more attention to this branch of his business, and set apart a small portion of land for the cultivation of those vegetables which require more attention than the ordinary farm crop. And in villages, every one who can obtain it, has a high estimate of his garden spot. The relaxation it affords, for a few moments in the day, to the professional man—the exercise before breakfast, and after the business of the day is over—the luxury of vegetables, fresh from the ground, and the fruit of his own labor, are all considerations of no little consequence. The cultivation of the soil, even in a small way, is an improvement to the body and mind, and a man whose heart is ready to flow over by the constant toil and the *pecuniary* affairs of life, feels it grow green and young again, when he turns back to this employment. As the season approaches to commence gardening, we venture a few hints in relation to it.

Do not be sparing in the application of manures. You may have as handsome and good a spot for your garden as you can select, but unless it is well manured you will have nothing handsome or good in it, nor profitable. Unless vegetables are well supplied with food they will amount to nothing. The manure should be well rotted, so as to break up fine and incorporate easily with the soil. Poudrette and guano, if judiciously used, will be found peculiarly fitted for the garden. But if stable manure is used, it should be spread evenly over the surface, and then the ground spaded deep and well pulverized. No matter what you intend to plant, this is a point of great importance. It serves to give a free circulation of air about the roots of plants, and also, if the season should be dry, in a considerable degree prevents the effects of drought, by allowing the moisture to ascend from below. The roots of the plants, too, can extend easier and farther in a loose soil, than in a heavy one, and the more room they have, the better will be the growth of the plant. If the soil is not naturally deep, it should be dug from twelve to eighteen inches deep and be made very rich with manure, which process will soon produce a soil of sufficient depth. We advise the use of the spade in all cases, even where ploughing might be done. It goes deeper, divides the earth more perfectly, and mixes the manure more uniformly with it, and the extra expenses will be more than repaid in increased products. Where the soil is principally clay, it will be materially benefited by applying a few loads of sand. This put on before the ground is dug, will make it much more loose and easier to cultivate. If sand predominates, clay may be added. Heavy soil will also be improved by having the manure mixed with twice its bulk of peat or swamp muck, and lie in a pile two or three weeks before it is used. The quantity of manure would be increased by that, and the soil made light and warm.

Throughout the season the garden should be kept free from weeds. Not one should be suffered to live. They rob the plants of much nourishment. The soil should be frequently stirred about the roots of the plants, but never immediately after rain.—Do not throw weeds away, but dig a small pit in the corner and there deposit them, with the scrapings of the walks and the soapsuds and waste liquids from the house. In this way a considerable quantity of valuable manure may be saved for the next year.

All these remarks apply no less to the flower garden—a most delightful addition to the comforts and taste of any—even the humblest residence.—There is no difference in the preparation of the soil, and when this is ready we should be glad to see more of our ladies engaged in the active labor of taking care of its future success. The exercise might serve to transfer some of the bloom of the flowers to cheeks that have been blanched and paled by too much housing. Neither plants nor ladies thrive well shut up in a close room, away from the free air and the light of the blessed sun. If we were young as we used to be—we would discourse more at large on this latter topic, but we have reached that age when it "don't do" for us to say much about "love among the roses."

EXTRACTS *from the* ANNUAL REPORT *of the* COMMISSIONER OF PATENTS.

Corn Stalk Sugar.—Scientific gentlemen at first pronounced the sugar from corn stalk to be grape sugar only, and hence crystallization could hardly be expected. Much disappointed in the result, I transmitted to Boston some of the sugar made by Mr. Webb of Delaware, and requested another analysis. The second analysis was entirely successful, proving the sugar from corn stalk to be equal to the best Muscovada sugar.

In reviewing this subject, it appears that the juice of corn stalk cut too *early* will not granulate; and this was the cause of the first failure.

There is every reason to believe, that all difficulties in making good sugar from this vegetable will be removed, while the reports of this year show the quantity of sacharine matter sufficient to class the crop among the best for profit.

To Dr. Jackson we are also indebted for an analysis of several grains. The superiority of one kind of Indian corn over another is surprisingly manifest. One is filled with oil, the other has no trace of it; hence the superiority of the former for fattening animals. Some grains contain a large quantity of phosphate, (such as beans, &c.;) and hence their consumption tends greatly to increase the bones of animals. Dyspeptics will learn from this why some meal (that which contains oil) is so difficulty of digestion.

Deep Plowing.—few individuals are aware of the extension of roots in pulverised soil. Von Thaer mentions finding roots of sainfoin from 10 to 15 feet deep in the ground. There are now in the National Gallery corn roots taken from one side of a hill of corn laid bare by the freshet, and presented by the Hon. J. S. Skinner to the National Gallery. The corn was gathered the 14th July, 1842. In sixty days, some of the large roots extended more than 4 feet, covered with lateral branches. I have caused the roots to be measured. The aggregate of the length of the roots in a hill is, by Mr. Skinner's estimate, over *eight thousand feet.* The specimen alluded to is open for examination. This fact is here maintained, to show the importance of deep plowing, to enable the plant to find nourishment so much below the surface as may avoid the effect of drougth, give support to the stalk, and not expose the roots to be cut by needed cultivation. Soil is made by exposure of earth to the atmosphere, and whoever wishes to make permanent improvements will not fail to *plow deep.*

From the American Farmer.

THE SUB-SOIL PLOW.

In a late No. of the Farmer, a request is made, that a few acres, for experiment, should be cultivated with the Sub-Soil Plow. I suppose an account of an experiment, which has been made, will be equally satisfactory.

I have, for some years past, made much use of the Sub Soil Plow. Last year I flushed a lot of fourteen acres, turning the sward well over, and following with a heavy roller. The corn was planted three and a half feet by four. When it came up, I run the Sub Soil Plow on each side, crossing with a rank cultivator. A short time before harvest, I threw a light furrow to the corn, and run down the middle with the cultivator. The cultivation was induced by a strong growth of grass. I do not think the Sub-Soil Plow can be used with safety when the corn is in an advanced state.

A cut and description of this plow may be found in the 6th volume of the Farmer's Register, page 84, where it is called the Coulter Plow. I set two coulters in the same, six inches behind the other, to avoid choking. Under this arrangement, the plow requires the force of two horses, and if the corn rows be three and a half feet apart, twice in a row is sufficient, and it ought to be so geared that the horse run on one side of a row and the plow on the other. By this modification, the labor of a hand is saved, and the plow runs steadier than with a single coulter.

I do not recommend this cultivation for all kinds of soil; perhaps it would not suit in stiff, tenacious clays—mine is friable, based on red clay.

Experience teaches, that when naked clay is exposed to the sun, it will produce no vegetation, and much injury has been done turning up a large quantity of clay, and mixing it with soil, when it is merely cut and loosened. I apprehend it imbibes moisture and affords support to plants in a season of drought.

Men of science tell us, that there is a rapid circulation through all green plants, and that an inert substratum may impart no vegetative power, yet, when the roots strike deep into it, perhaps its cooling effects, on the fluids, lessen the influence of a heavy drought. There was but little rain in this region last year, in the months of July and August. The part of the crop where I had used the coulter plow suffered least.

I sow no wheat in corn grounds, and I think my fallows have been much benefitted by being crossed with the coulter plow.

WM. CARMICHAEL.

Wye, Queen Anne's county, Md., April 19, 1845.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

Come and Buy BARGAINS.

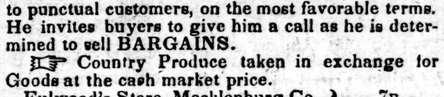
HUGH M. HOUSTON

IS NOW RECEIVING AND OPENING AT his Store near Fulwood's old stand,

A Splendid Stock of *SPRING AND SUMMER* **GOODS,**

Of the latest styles and of all varieties. His stock was selected in the Charleston market by himself, and purchased on the most favorable terms. He has on hand every article of

DRY GOODS,



HARDWARE QUEENSWARE,

HATS AND BONNETS,

CUTLERY AND GROCERIES

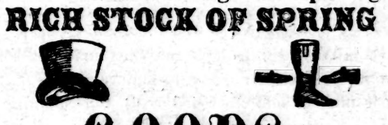
And every other article usually found in country Stores—all of which will be sold for cash, or on time to punctual customers, on the most favorable terms. He invites buyers to give him a call as he is determined to sell BARGAINS.

☞ Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods at the cash market price.

Fulwood's Store, Mecklenburg Co., May 2, 1845. 7f

New and Handsome SPRING GOODS.

We are now receiving and opening a RICH STOCK OF SPRING



GOODS

OF ALL QUALITIES, VARIETIES AND

PRICES.

which we intend to sell low for *CASH.* We solicit a call from persons wishing to buy GOODS, before purchasing elsewhere, as we are determined to sell as low as the house who say they will sell the cheapest—in other words, we will sell lower than any house in this place. Come and try us.

BREM & ALEXANDER.

Charlotte, N. C. April 10, 145. ::f

MEDICINES,

PAINTS, PERFUMERY & FANCY ARTICLES.

THE subscriber has received direct from Philadelphia, an extensive assortment of

MEDICINES

and other articles, comprising new and fashionable

PERFUMERY,

all of which are **Fresh** and **Genuine,** and will be sold as low as can be afforded. Physicians, prescriptions put up with particular care. Every article sold warranted to be as represented. Purchasers will here find all the new and approved Medicines.

Mr. J. L. Henderson, late of Salisbury, who has considerable experience as an apothecary, will be in the shop at all times to attend to the business. All orders will receive the most prompt attention.

WM. S. NORMENT.

Charlotte, March 26, 1845. 202 f

TAILORING.

J. J. HAYDEN RESPECTFULLY announces to the citizens of Charlotte and its vicinity, that he has opened a shop in the room lately occupied by A. Bethune. He intends to conduct the *TAILORING BUSINESS* in all its various branches, and will execute orders promptly and in the very best style of workmanship. He will receive regularly the FASHIONS as they are issued in the northern cities, and will warrant his work to fit.—Cutting garments of all kinds will be attended to promptly, and fits warranted, when the making up is correctly done. He respectfully solicits a portion of the public patronage. His terms shall be moderate, to suit the times, and country produce taken in exchange for work, at the market price.

☞ Orders for work from a distance will be promptly and correctly executed, and forwarded to order.

Charlotte, N. C., Jan. 10, 1845. 92:::f.

Schools for Boys.

THE undersigned having established his residence in Caldwell county, will be prepard about the first of May next, to recive into his family a few boys to educate in company with his own sons.—The course of instruction will be the usual and preparatory to the University of the State. The Charge, $125 per annum covering all expenses except books and stationary. For further particulars address the undersigned at Belevoir, near Lenoir, Caldwell county, N. Carolina.

THOMAS W. MOTT.

Feb. 4th, 1845. 200 3t—afterwards 1mtf.

Dr. D. Jayne's

FAMILY MEDICINES.

THESE medicines are recommended and extensively used by the most intelligent persons in the United States, by numerous Professors and Presidents of Colleges, Physicians of the Army and Navy, and of Hospitals and Almshouses, and by more than five hundred Clergymen of various denominations.

They are expressly prepared for family use, and have acquired an unprecedented popularity throughout the United States; and as they are so admirably calculated to preserve HEALTH and cure DISEASE, no family should ever be without them. The proprietor of these valuable preparations received his education at one of the best Medical Colleges in the United States, and had twenty years experience in an extensive and diversified practice, by which he has had ample opportunites of acquiring a practical knowledge of diseases, and of the remedies best calculated to remove them.

Names and prices of Dr. D. Jayne's Family Medicines, viz:

Jayne's Expectorant, per bottle,		
" Hair Tonic	"	$1 00
" Tonic Vermifuge	"	1 00
" Carminative Balsam, large,		0 50
" " " small,		0 25
" Sanative Pills, per box,		0 25
" American Hair Dye,		0 50

All the above mentioned Medicines are prepared ONLY by Dr. D. Jayne, Inventor and Sole Proprietor, No. 20 South Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa., who has hesitation in recommending them to the community as preparations worthy of their edtire confidence, and is fully persuaded from past experience, that they will be found emmently successful in removeing those diseases for which they are sevealy reccommeded.

☞ ASTONISHING!!! ☜

AMONG THE THOUSAND MEDICINES advertised as "certain cures for pulmonary complaints," JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT stands alone. Its path to public confidence has been paved, not with puffs, but CURES; and the vouchers for its efficacy include an array of names which, for character and respectability, cannot be surpassed in this country. DR. JAYNE, being himself a Physician, does not profess to perform physical impossibilities; but he does assert, and he is borne out by well authenticated facts, that in all DISEASES OF THE LUNGS AND CHEST, which are susceptible of cure without miraculous interference, his EXPECTORANT will restore the patient to health No other medicine will remove mucus or pus from the throat so thoroughly as this. It effectually looses the coagulated masses from the membrane which lines the trechea, and at every cough the patient will bring up portions of the disengaged matter. IN ALL COMPLAINTS OF THE PULMONARY ORGANS, even where nature seems to be making no effort to throw off the disease, JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT imparts vigor to the machinery of respiration, and enables them to disencumber themselves of the obstructions which had impeded their free operation. It has restored hundreds to perfect health, after their physicians had given them up as incurable, with CONSUMPTION. Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Influenza, Bronchitis, Hooping Cough, Spitting Blood, in a word, all disease of a PULMONARY nature yield to this preparation, if properly administered.

NO APOLOGY FOR WIGS.

Please to read without prejudice the following communication, which in addition to hundreds of others equally respectable should remove the doubts of every reasonable person of the uniform and singular efficacy of JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC.

Shaftbury, Bennington Co., Vt., Aug. 4, 1840

Dr. Jayne: Dear Sir,—Being acquanted with some of those recommending your HAIR TONIC, to wit: Rev. C. C. Park, Rev. Dr. Babcock, and Rev. L. Fletcher, I purchased two bottles, with a view to make an experiment. I have been quite bald for about four years, and obliged to wear a wig. Indeed it is constitutional for my family to be bald in early life. I confess, I had but little confidence in the attempt, having been so long bald, and being near 46 years of age, and that part of my head destitute of hair exceedingly smooth. I however, commenced agreeable to your directions, and used one bottle faithfully, and with very little effect, but before I had used the second bottle, a very fine fuzzy hair became perceptible, which continued to grow, and now heving used the third bottle, I have had three cuttings performed, and the prospect is very flattering, that I shall again be blessed with a fine head of hair, ornamental and useful. I am extremely gratified with the prospect, and from observations made, many of my friends, and acquaintances, who have heretofore regarded the preparation as deceptive, and only a catch-penny concern, are now well satisfied that it is "Truth—Nu Fiction."

J. W. SAWYER,

Pastor of the Baptist Church, Shaftsbury, Vt.

JAYNE'S Carminative BALSAM.

Is a certain safe and effectual remedy for Dysenteery, Diarrhœa, or Loosenes, Cholera Morbus, SUMMER COMPLAINT, Cholic, Griping Pains, Sour Stomach, Sick and Nervous Headache, Heartburn, Waterbrash, Pain or Sickness of the Stomach, Vomiting, or Spitting up of Food after Eating, and also where it passes through the body unchanged, want of Appetite, Restlessness and Inability to sleep, Wind in the Stomach and Bowels Hysterics, Cramp, Nervous Tremors and Twitchings, Sea sickness, Faintings, Melancholy and Lowness of Spirits, Fretting and Crying of Infants and for all BOWEL AFFECTIONS and NERVOUS DISEASES

This is one of the most efficient, pleasant, and safe composition ever offered to the public for the cure of aarious derangements of the STOMACH and BOWELS, find the *only* article worthy of the least confidence or curing COLERA INFANTUM or SUMMER COMPLAINT; and in all the above diseases it really acts like a charm.

All persons are requested to try it, for without exception it is the most valuable family medicines ever yet discovered. Hundreds, nay, thousands of certificates have been received from Physicians, Clergymen, and families of the first respectability, bearing the strongest teatimony in its favour, too numerous to publish.

The above Medicine is sold by B. OATES.

June, 1844. 63-